laboratory under the Department of Space) and also various Centres/ Units of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), there are other institutions/laboratories such as the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bombay; Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore; etc. which have interacted with scientific groups of different countries involved in research in cosmology and pace exploration.

(c) Since 1975, eleven Indian satellites have been put into space, out of which the following are presently providing operational services:

INSAT—1B and 1D: Multipurpose National Satellite System for domestic telecommunications, meteorology and nation wide direct TV broadcasting to rural communities, and radio and TV programme distribution for re-broadcasting/ networking.

IRS—1A: First in the series of satellite to form the space segment of the country's National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS). Imageries obtained from IRS-1A are used in applications such as mapping of forestry, and wasteland, crop inventory, ground water targetting, integrated drought management regional geological mapping, land use patterns and various other resources survey and management areas.

The missions of satellite include:

—Satellite TV/Radio broadcasting, telecommunications, meteorological data collection on cloud cover, cyclones etc., (Indian National Satellite (INSAT) series).

—Remote sensing of earth resources by providing high resolution visible/infrared imageries over India (Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) series).

—Studies on upper atmospheric and ionospheric phenomena, solar physics and galactic X-ray and gamma-ray astronomy [Stetched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS)]

—In order to realise operational satellite services in communications and earth resources survey (e.g. INSAT, IRS etc.) a number of experimental satellites have been launched to develop and prove necessary technologies (Aryabhata, Bhaskara-I & II, APPLE, ROHINI Series etc.).

(d) The amount spent on Space Studies and Space exploration in the year 1990-91 is Rs. 9.10 crores.

Amount of central assistance to Maharashtra

*99. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of the Central assistance provided to the Government of Maharashtra during the last three years for the welfare and development schemes in the State;

(b) what are the welfare and development schemes for which Central assistance has been provided;

(c) whether Government have monitored the progress with regard to the implementation of the various schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Central assistance to States is provided in the form of block loans and grants, and not on

scheme-wise basis. The Central assistance released to Maharashtra during the last three Annual Plans is given below:

	(Rs. crores)
1988-89	340.09
1989-90	382.51
1990-91	439.20

Monitoring of individual State Plan schemes is being done by the State Governments themselves. However, efforts are also being made at the Central level to review the overall progress of expenditure under the Annual Plans on quarterly basis.

Fishing policy regarding chartering of trawlers

*100. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of the 1989 fishing policy regarding chartering of trawlers;

(b) what are the salient features of this policy;

(c) the number of pairs of teena boats proposed to be sanctioned under the said scheme; and

(d) by when the full implementation of this scheme would commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): **(a), (c)** and (d) Implementation of the 1989 Policy for chartering of foreign fishing vessels is under review. A final decision on various aspects of this policy will only be taken thereafter.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

I. Salient features of the 1989 Charter policy are:—

(i) Charter permit will be issued for two years only.

(ii) Before the end of the first year of Charter, the charterer will be required to submit a concrete proposal either for the establishment of joint venture collaboration in deep sea fishing or for acquisition of vessels of similar types and specifications as operated under the charter, as per the stipulated schedule. Acquisition of vessels against fulfilment of charter obligations may be done in three ways:—

(a) By acquisition of vessel (s) of similar type and specification as operated under Charter by means of import;

(b) By acquiring vessel (s) from an indigenous shipyard;

(c) By entering into joint venture collaboration for deep sea fishing, (note: In case pair trawlers are operated under charter; the types of vessels to be acquired in fulfilment of the charter obligation thereof will be intimated by this Ministry within one year of the issue of permit).

(iii) During the period of charter, the Indian Company should get a minimum share of 20 per cent of the catch value out of the charter operation at prevailing international market price.

(iv) 25 per cent of the crew of the chartered vessel are to be Indian citizens and should be posted as understudies to the skipper the engineer and other operational crew on board and vessel.

(v) Chartered vessels can operate only beyond nautical miles in the West Coast and 12 nautical miles in the East Coast subject to further restrictions. Certain areas both in the east, south west coast have been excluded from the purview of the operation of chartered vessels altogether. Operational de-